KNOWN AS THE "DAUGHTER OF SCCIALISM,"

Thinks Northern Capital May Be Dealt With as Southern Slavery Was, and by Law.

Sr. Louis, November 25.—The Re-publican aye that Mrs. Marx-Aveing, The Laughter of Socialism," is in St. Louis, and was last night feted by the adheren's of that political creed at the Apollo Theater, on South Fourth street. Mrs. Marx Avaling is the child of Karl Marx, the late chief of the International, and the author of Das Capital. Sae and her husband, Dr. Aveling, have been for some time preaching the new light in America, and St. Louis has now come in for its turn. Both husband and wife lectured on Thursday avening at Marcantile. turn. Both husband and wife lectured on Thursday evening at Mercantile Library Hail, and an Eeglish speaking section of the socialistic party was formed. The affair was wholly social. It was also wholly German. The programme was in that language, as were most of the exercises. Shorily after 9 o'clock Dr. Aveling and his wife arrived. He was encased in a trerived. He was encased in a tre-mendous for overcost, and he had cultivated with care a general resemblancs to Mr. Henry Irving, the actor.
Mrs. Marx-Aveling is a woman between 20 and 30, a dark brunette, with
bright eyes, who would be pretty but
for the very remarkable costume she wore. This was a black cloth dress, with queer sleeves and an odd neck,

rather stagey, or, perhaps, rather fancy ballish, in its effect.

The ladies engaged in the socialistic propagation despise the advantitions effects of dress, however, and as soon as one had been talking for a few moments of the sound and as alto ments to the young lady one alto-gether forgot her rather bizarre cos-

She plunged at once into a discussion of the doctrines which she is

"Tell ms," sa'd the Republican representative, 'just what your goal is."
"The abolton of all private property used for productive purposes," she replied.

"Then your attack is to be delivered wholly against capital?"
"That at first."

"How do you propose to go about it -by confiscation?"

"How was the capital of the Southern States, which was invested in slaves, destroyed? That is We do not hope to reach our ideal

state at once; we will have to come to

it gradually."
What is the ideal state?" "In the first pisce your definition of the state and mine would, probably, be very different. A false conception of the purposes and functions of the state has grown up, and is now so genknow just what we are taking about before we talk further. Your state is a device for the classes to rule the many—our ideal state is the rule of the community. With you the governing minority is the state, with us it will be the social energy of the whole people. I do not think that it is profitable now to discuss what that state will be. We might as well debate how we will cut our coats which we will wear fifty years hence. Walt eral that it is necessary that we should we will wear fifty years bence. Wait till we get the clotb. Wait till the time is ripe. I believe that the new order of things should be left to de-velop itself.

"You would first, as you say, as stroy all capital?"
"Yes. Our war now is on capital. We hold it to be the cause—we be-lieve that the capitalistic system is the cause of all the poverty and want in the world today. Look at the fac's. You go on, ander the present method, making the rich man richer and the poor man poorer with the certainty of a logical process. Understand me, we would not take from a man the ac-cumulations of his industry and sconomy, but we would prevent him from using this accumulation in the pay-ment of wages. We believe that all the process of production should be-

'Can't you make that idea a little

this fa'se system has been cleared away the people will come to the better one."
"This clearing away idea savors

somewhat of anarchy. "There is absolutely nothing in

sommon batween THE ANARCHISTS AND THE SOCIALISTS. Anarchiam is individualism gone mad socialism is the highest development of society. We have had no more bitter antegonists than the anarchists. Even your capitalistic press has not treated us as unfairly as the Freiheit and other snarchistic papers. The Freihelt advised that we should be shot before we were permitted to spread our heresy in this country. It is a common, but a grave mistake that there is some sympathy between the two schools. They could not be farther apart. And the anarchists view me with especial disfa-vor. One of my father's earliest works was against Prudhon; one of his latest against Bakunin. He steadfastly opposed the old anarchism and It is to clear up this misconception that much of our work has been directed. It is an ignorant error, but a prevalent one.

You tope that capital once cleared away the socialistic organization will at once replace it."

"Not at once, perhaps. Not in a day, or a year, or ten years. But it will come, because it is the only economic truth. Do you know that during the abort existence of the Paris commune the posteffice was thoroughly organised and conducted? It, you must admit, is a bighly compleated bus ness, yet it was maintained in a manner which was conceded to be thoroughly

"The postoffice in every country is managed by the State, and hence there was a ready made model for the community to copy. Your illustration would be more effective if you could be more effective if you eould tell me ab at the successful or-ganisation and conduct on commun-istic principles, say of a shoe factory, for instance."

"One is certainly not more difficult than the other. There is no reason why the State should not furnish the leather and the materials, while the labor would be given by the workingmen. If that were done you may be very sure y u would not hear, as you do now, of an ove productior of store, while men and women are shoeless."

"Have you found that you are mak-

GOOD MRS.MARX AVELING, ing much progress among the English speaking people of America?" "We are making the most gratifying progress. Yesterday we organized AN ENGLISH SPEAKING SECTION at Kaneas City. Tomorrow we will do the same here."

"On the whole, though, I should fancy that you would find America rather an unprofitable field."
"Not at all. We thought that there

was little to be gained here, but we found curselves agreeably mis aken. You see you have in this country two sharply outlined clauses, the employers and the employed. The workingmen are yearly coming to a bester undersianuing of their condition—of what socialism really means. Your Jay Goul's and Vanderbilts are fighting our fight better than we could fight it ourselves. They are living illustrations of the truth of our theories. The great capitalists are growing at the expense of the small ones, all of them have been enriched at the expense of have been enriched at the expense of the laborer. You can ree in your cities great stores killing out the little ones and doing all the business. Great factories are replacing the small

Great factories are replacing the small ones. The tendency is manifest. No one can mistake it. No better argument for socialism could be made than this movement preaches."

Enough has, perhaps, been said to show the line along which Mrs. Aveling argues. She is a highly educated woman, a good linguist and an earest talker. A socialist from the cradle, she thinks and lives in her theories, certainly making them more theories, certainly making them more attractive than if they were presented by an older woman, or by one whose eyes were not so bright.

PRINCETON-YALE FOOTBALL Hatch an Unsatisfac ory One Indeed -The Boys Better Study More.

New York, November 26.—The trains from Princeton last night brought to this city hundreds of Yale and Princeton men, all in a more or less excited condition. The Yale men claimed the game by the score of four to nothing, but the Princeton sympathizers insis ed that the game had been decided a draw by the referce. The matter has been referred to the Intercollegiste Association, which meets in tale city Saturday. Whatever the decision may be, it is certain that Yale had the best of the game. It was an exceedingly rough certain that Yale had the best of the game. It was an exceedingly rough game, hard slugging being the rule. The papers suggest this morning that the college authoritities should insist that hereafter the game be played with soft gloves. Daring the evening the restaurants and sshoens of Princeton we estilled with fighting students. A son of Governor-elect Grain, if New Jersey, had I is aim broken in two places in one scrimmage, and the list of casualities is a long one. L. F. Robinson,

ties is a long one. L. F. Robinson, who umpired the game at Hartford on Siturday between Weeleyan and Princeton, said: "On that occasion I called the game on account of darkness before time was up. The score there was in favor of Princeton, and

DE GARRETT-CARPENTER SUIT. De Garrett Did Not Embessie From Mrs. Charpentier.

comes before them

NEW YOEK, November 28.—Lawyer Henry De Garrett, who was arrested some days ago, was arraigned in Po-lice Court today, charged by Mrs. Rosaline Charcentier with the ember-sement of \$12,000, entrusted to him by her, with which to make a settle-ment with the claimants against the McCardle estate in California. Mr. Garrett came into prominence last spring through being engaged to prosecute the claim of the wrecked peasengers of the Cunard steamer Oregon, which sank off this port one Origon, which sank off this port one day last Spring. He is a member of the bar of high standing. He was married in July to the daughter; of a mar "Can't you make that idea a little more intelligible for me? How are you going to get to this new condition of thing?"

"In the first place, then, all the machinery should be public, not private, property. The State should supply all the things essential to production—raw material and mechanical appliances. Each one should work a certain time, and there would thus bowner for all, while none would be your capitalistic system the many must work more than their share that the few may be altogether idle. When this fa'ss system has been cleared away the people will come to the while away? Mrs. Charpentier alleges that she has since been told by a Mrs. Pearsall, one of the heirs, that the Pearsall, one of the heirs, that the claims were purchased by Garrett for \$75 each. To this complaint, Mr. Garrett replies charging an attempt at blackmail, and denying that he had ever received the \$12.00, or that he was ever engaged to the daughter. The latter in court today awore that she saw her mother pay the \$12,000 to Mr. Garrett, and that he told her mother the money was to pay the McArdle heirs with. Mrs. Charpentier corroborated her daughter's testimony. roborated her daughter's testimony, and added that she gave the lawyer \$350 besides for the expense of the trip. Mrs Pearsall testified that she

CARLUTTA.

received \$75 from Garrett and not

Oh! poor Carlotta, Mexico's mad queen, Babbling of one, amid the vacant halls, Whose cars have long been heedless of the calls. calls.

Pad monument of that which once has been.

Thy staring eyes mark ever the same scane.

Of leveled maskets and a corpse which
falls.

Dabbied in blood, beneath the city walls.

Though twenty years have rolled their tides
between.

Not of this world, thy vongeance! They have passed.
Traiter and victim, is the shadow land.
Not of this world, thy joy: but when, at last. Reason returns in heaven, its kind hand Shall join the shattered links of life again, Yet leave unclasped this sad meanwhile of

-Arthur Weir in the Week, Toronto.

Business Fallures of the Week NEW YORE, November 26.—The business failures for the last seven days throughout the country, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered, for the United States 189, and for Canada 27, or a total of 216, sa com-pared with 242 last week, and 231 the week previous to the last. Casualties are more numerous in the South thi week than in any other section of the country, 67 being reported.

THE GREAT BEEF STRIKE

THROWING 20,000 MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT,

Work of One Ambitious Man, Who Sacrificed Their Livelihood for 2000 Votes.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 26.—The inside hist ry of the recent strike at the packing houses at the stock yards, when 20 000 men were thrown out of employment, is printed here this morning. When the packers decided to return to the ten hour working day on October 14th, the workmen, sup-posing that they would be backed 'y the Knights of Labor, rebelled and all went out except the best butchers, who had a contract with the firms of Armour, Swift and Morris requiring Armour, Swift and Morris requiring four days' notice before opening hostilities. Despite this arrangement the beef butchers of Armour & Co., were ordered out on the following Thursday by District Master Workman Batter, who deliberately broke the existing contract. Thos. P. Barry also arrived upon the scene. He stated to a newspaper reporter that he had been instructed by Powderly to settle the difficulty, and to members of the Knights of Labor he said that he had simply been sent to investigate. At the same time Butler had made his debut in the town of Lake politics as a Labor candidate for Sheriff of Cook County. Butler had been notified by a Labor candidate for Sheriff of Cook County. Butler had been notified by Master Workman Gaunt, of the Butchers' Assembly, of the existing contract, but, as has been said, he ignored it. The butchers at Armour & Co's. were loath to obey Butler's order, but the presence of Barry, who was a member of the General Executive Committee of the order, reassured them to a certain degree. The Executive Board of the local assembly, however, concluded to get Mr. Powderly's views, and it sent the following telegram:

T. V. Powderly, Richmond, Va.:

T. V. Powderly, Richmond, Va. : Has Executive Board of District 57 power to repudiate agreement made by the Executive Board of local Assembly 7802, and in a clause which reads: One day shall be consid-ered sufficient time for calling a meeting of both parties of first and second parts, and no definite action shall be taken inside of three days after such

taken inside of three days after such a meeting. Have they power to call out men governed by this schedule without complying with this clause, that are working eight hours a day?"

To this question Mr. Powderly vouchasfed no direct reply, but he did send an answer to Mr. Barry, who asked the Executive Board of local assembly the following day regarding the existence of the sgreement with the packers. Barry investigated the matter and found that Master Workman Butler had made a mistake. Barry wanted the butchers to return Barry wanted the butchers to return to work, but the damage had been done. Butler made evasive replies. Nobo y was in reality looking after the interests of the 18,500 men who had been allured into a strike. In the meantime the packers were making extensive preparations for a long fight. Rev. P. M. Flannagan, pastor of St. Ann's Church, telegraphed a long statement of all the facts to Powderly, declaring that unless the man ware ordered to return to work incalculable injury and misery would result. Barry was immediately tele-graphed to order the men to return to work, but did not do so until the following Sunday. Among the vio-lent opponents to this order was Butlent opponents to this order was satler, who told Barry that the order
would cause him (Batler) to lose two
thousand votes at the approaching
election. Before leaving Barry divested Butler and the Execuive, Board of the district ofall power to create another strike, in
aututing a committee to have charge all power to create another strike, in sututing a committee to have charge of all matters affecting these work-men. Butler, who, it is claimed, saw he was making a losing political fight, succeeded in having the committee of five overthrown and a committee of twenty-five, with himself as chairman, lowers were expelled from the order. Barry respected on the scene, and the order from Powderly, which was suppressed for four days, caused the enoing of the sirke.

BABY'S SCALP,

Milk Crust, Dandruff, Eczema and All Scalp Humors Cured by Cuticura.

LAST Nevember my little boy, aged three years, foll against the store while he was running, and cut his head, and, right after that, he broke out all over his head, face and left ear. I had a good dooter, Dr.—, to attend him, but he got worse, and the dooter could not cure him. Has whole head, lace, and left ear wore in a fearful state, and suffered terribly. I cancut the disease from him, and it spread all ever my face and neck, and even got into my syes. Nobody thought we would ever get better. I felt sure we were disfivared for life. I heard of the Cuyiousa Remedies, and procured a bottle of Curiousa Remolyany, a box of Curiousa, and a cake of Curiousa, sond and controlly day and night. After using two bottless of Resolvany, four boxes of Curiousa and four cakes of Soar, we are perfectly cured without a sear. My boy's skin is now like switz.

EILLIE EPTING.

571 Grand street, Jersey Uity, N. J.

Nworn to before me this 77th day of March, 1885. Gilbert P. Robinson, J. P.

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Have been in the drug and medicine buil-

THE WORST SORE HEAD.

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